

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1823.

[NO. 47.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY WEEK,
By PHILLO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Lands for Sale,

Under a decree of the Court of Equity of Rowan County.

BY virtue of sundry decrees of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October term, 1823, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Wednesday the 10th of December next, the following valuable tracts of Land, viz: One tract near Alexander Long's mill, not far from the mouth of Grant's creek, containing 98 acres; one other tract adjoining the lands of William Smith and Alexander Long, containing 91 acres; one other tract on the Yadkin river, below the mouth of Crane creek, containing 115 acres; three other tracts adjoining the last mentioned tract, containing together 594 acres; also, four lots lying in the great north square of the town of Salisbury, known and described in the plan of said town by Nos. 19, 20, 50 and 55: The above property belongs to the heirs at law of the late Alexander Frohock.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Hunting creek, in the Forks of the Yadkin, adjoining the lands of Samuel Little, Baker Johnston and others, containing by estimation 2294 acres, belonging to the heirs at law of George Brandon, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, adjoining the lands of Nathaniel Peebles, Willey Ellis, James Orrel, and others, containing 250 acres, more or less; and belonging to the heirs at law of Joshua Cayton, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Dutch Second creek, bounded by the lands of Michael Hoffman, John Trexler, and others, and containing 221 acres, be the same more or less, belonging to the heirs at law of John Pasinger, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on a branch of Second creek, commonly called the Walnut Branch, adjoining the lands of George and Henry Robison, containing 200 acres, and belonging to the heirs at law of Margaret Robison, dec'd.

A credit of twelve and eighteen months will be given for the purchase money, on each of the above tracts of Land.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold another tract, lying on the Waters of Wether's creek, joining the Fredell line, and adjoining the lands of Neil McKay, James Houston, David Foster, and others, containing forty-six or forty-eight acres, belonging to the heirs at law of Alexander Cook, dec'd. This tract will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the time of sale.

The purchasers will be required to give bonds with approved securities, in every instance, for the purchase money.

GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E.
October 25, 1823. 7184

Valuable Lands for Sale,

Under a decree of the Court of Equity, for the county of Stokes.

IN obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Stokes, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-House in Germantown, on the eighth day of December next, being the Monday of the County Court, First, the following tracts of Land, late the property of John Zimmerman, sen. dec'd. for the benefit of his devisees:

The first containing three hundred and ten acres, more or less, under improvement, lying in Stokes county, on the main road leading from Salem by Hag's to Salisbury, about six miles from the first place, on the south fork of Muddy creek, adjoining Henry Shore and others.

The second containing one hundred and eight acres, more or less, under improvement, lying in the county of Davidson, on the above road, on Reedy creek, adjoining Doctor Mataw and others, at present in the tenancy of Christian Zimmerman.

The third containing forty acres, more or less, lying in the county of Davidson, adjoining Jacob Mock, Jacob Crater and others.

Also, the following Lands, late the property of John Hauser, dec'd. for the benefit of his widow and heirs at law.

First, three adjoining tracts, under improvement, containing seventy-six acres, more or less, lying in the county of Stokes, on the road leading from Salem by Rippel's to Salisbury, four miles from the first place, adjoining Philip Rothrock and others.

Secondly, a tract containing fifty-five acres, more or less, near the above, on the waters of Muddy creek, adjoining Philip and Geo. Rothrock and others.

All the above lands will be sold on a credit of one year and six months, the six months to carry interest, the purchasers giving bonds with approved securities. Should no sale be effected the first day, of the whole or part, the sale will be postponed from day to day, agreeably to law. Attendance will be given by the Clerk and Master of said Court.

JOHN C. BLUM, C. M. E.
Stokes county, Oct. 23, 1823. 6182

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 18th of November next, at the court-house in Salisbury, sundry valuable and likely Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, belonging to the estate of Gen. Jesse A. Pearson, dec'd. will be sold on a credit of one and two years—purchasers to secure the payment by giving bonds, with two or more approved securities, payable with the current notes of the banks in the state of North Carolina. The sale will continue on Wednesday, the 19th, unless all the negroes are sold on the first day. Additional terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Sufficient bills of sale will be executed to purchasers.
A. NESBITT, Adm'r.
October 13, 1823. 5w180

Merchants' Hotel.

Sign of the Rising Sun, corner of King & Society streets, Charleston, S. C.

CHARLES H. MOTT respectfully informs his acquaintances and Travellers generally, that his well known establishment has been considerably improved since the last year, which renders it as comfortable as any House in the City. Its situation, being in the centre of business, renders it particularly worthy the patronage of Merchants from the country, and Planters. The House contains upwards of sixty rooms, and is high and airy; the Stables are fire-proof, and are situated on the opposite side of the street, under the direction of careful ostlers; the Table will always be furnished with the best the market affords, and the Bar with good Liquors, and an attentive Bar-keeper.—Every attention shall be paid to those who stop at the house.

N. B. The Columbia and Augusta Stage-office is kept at this house. 6t81
Charleston, S. C. Sept. 22, 1823.

Books and Stationery.

W. P. BASOR, 308 King Street, Charleston, S. C. HAS now received his full supplies of Books and Stationery articles, which he will sell on accommodating terms. Merchants, Teachers and Societies, are invited to call. A new catalogue is now ready for delivery. He has just published the

Country Almanac, for 1824;

which contains the usual matter found in Almanacs; the South Carolina courts as altered at the last session; the North Carolina courts and government; the Georgia courts and government; the Gardener's Calendar, and other useful and interesting matter, calculated for North Carolina by Joshua Sharpe.

Constantly on hand a supply of Philadelphia manufactured Snuffs.
Just rec'd a consignment of Havana Segars.
October 1, 1823. 6wt81

New Fashions.

THE subscriber having very lately received from his correspondent in Philadelphia the latest fashions from the celebrated shop of Robt & Winckler, of that city, is now ready to do all kinds of work belonging to the Tailoring business. He pledges himself, that all those who may favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best style of the fashions of the day, and on reasonable terms. Travellers, and others, who wish garments made on short notice, can be accommodated with a whole suit, on a notice of two days. Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

THOMAS V. CANON.
Salisbury, Aug. 11, 1823. 66

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.
Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—44ft

Tailoring, at Lincolnton.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Lincolnton and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage with which they have hitherto favored him; and begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he will still continue to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his old stand. He assures all who will favor him with their custom, that their work shall be performed in a fashionable and durable manner.

As he is determined not to have any inferior workmen under him, he feels confident that his punctual attention to the performance of his promises, and the superior style in which his work will be executed, must merit to him the confidence and favor of all his friends. He has hitherto been accustomed to obtain the latest fashions from Charleston, and will still endeavor to do so, twice a year, by the merchants who visit that City. The subscriber can assure all who may wish to favor him with their patronage, that he has become master of the art of cutting garments agreeably to the best plan known in the United States; and, as sewing well is the most essential part in making a garment, he can also assure them, as he keeps none but good workmen, that part shall be satisfactorily performed. All who are unacquainted with the subscriber, as to his punctuality, morality or workmanship, are referred to any of the following merchants of Lincolnton, who have favored him with liberal patronage, viz: Col. John Hoke, Col. Daniel Hoke, David Ramsour, Jacob Ramsour, Robert H. Burton, Jacob Forney, and Jacob Richmond, Esqs. DANIEL SEIGLE.
Lincolnton, Oct. 27, 1823. 78ft

P. S. My prices shall be favorable, as the times are growing somewhat duller and more oppressive.

Pocket Book Lost.

THE subscriber has lost a common sized red morocco pocket-book; he had it out of his pocket about sun-set on Saturday evening last, in the town of Salisbury. It had about \$20 in money in it, and a number of notes of hand on different persons; one is against Isaiah Dubose, of Darlington, S. C.; another given by a Mr. Fleuit to Samuel Fulton; and others that are not remembered. There was a \$10 bill in it, on the Bank of Cape Fear, with one end torn off and fastened with either sealing-wax or a wafer. A reward of \$15 will be given for the pocket book, on its delivery to the subscriber, or the printer in Salisbury.
FRANCIS FULTIN.
October 27, 1823. 3079

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A MEETING of the President and Directors of this company, will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the Town of Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 18th of November next. Also, a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the same place on Thursday, the 20th of November next, being the Tuesday and Thursday of Rowan county court.

A. D. MURPHY, President.
October 22, 1823. 4180

POLITICAL.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. Editor: The following is extracted from a letter to a gentleman in this town. The writer is a gentleman of distinction in a neighboring state, who has travelled a good deal of late, in the Union. This, with many other opportunities of judging, added to his known candour and independence, entitles his opinions to much respect. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the motives of the publisher of this letter will be properly regarded, more especially by the friend that wrote it.

EXTRACT.

"In New-York, I think the contest will be between Calhoun and Adams; and if I am rightly informed, it will be a close one: Crawford is on the decline; his force, at best, is only about Albany. He cannot get any state north of the Potomac but little Delaware; and her only, by the success of the federal party, in their present struggle. This seems a strange support for the exclusive Republican!! I am firmly convinced, that your state and Ohio now have the power of electing the President. If Ohio (of which there is a strong hope) should declare for Calhoun, the western states will join her; for it would be idle to run a western man without this (the fourth) great state; and Calhoun is the second choice in the other western states. Should North-Carolina declare for Calhoun, Virginia (who now pretends to dictate) would have to follow, instead of leading her; she is pledged to it from the very course she has pursued! What, let me ask, is the course, in justice, candour and delicacy, she ought to have taken in the present contest? What had we a right to expect from this great state? Surely after filling the office with her sons for two and thirty years, her southern sisters, who had in the mean time clung to her without any jealousy or heart burning, had a right to expect in return *modesty, moderation and dignity*, at least! Who could have expected, after this, to see her thrusting herself into the foremost ranks of the contest, dictating to, and calling upon, her sisters of the south again to rally around her, and support the man of her choice, merely because he happened to have been begotten or born within her limits? The language of those in Virginia who are pressing Mr. Crawford upon us, is invariably this: 'The contest must be between a southern and a northern man; and Crawford is the strongest of the south: from our knowledge of Mr. Adams' character, of the certainty that he never can unite the Republican party, and of his inveterate prejudices on some subjects of deep interest in the south, more especially on that (the Missouri question) which so recently threatened the integrity of the Union, we cannot support him.' Well, even admitting all this to be true, is the course Virginia takes adapted to her end? Surely not. Instead of commencing the contest, and dictating to others, she ought to have shewn some modesty and forbearance, by consulting and uniting in the wishes of her southern sisters. She ought to have joined with them in the selection of a candidate who might be the strongest in the west, and the least obnoxious to the north; in other words, the only man likely to succeed. How proud and elevated the station she then would occupy! still wielding her great moral force with her former magnanimity, and for the same disinterested and national purposes.

This is the course her first rate men wish her now to take; indeed, they say their state is not pledged; that her people have not determined. Ritchie, and a few politicians about Richmond, chiefly members of Congress, who have been brought over by personal attentions to be personal partisans,—have endeavored to commit the state, and to represent her committed; but the people are not? Virginia must soon see, in spite of the uncandid habit of the Enquirer of smothering information on this subject from other quarters, that Crawford cannot be elected; that he cannot, even if Calhoun was out of the way, and the whole south were to join in his support, because he cannot get a state in the west, nor in the north, except Delaware; they have all declared against him. Calhoun's chance, on the other hand, I think better than that of any other. I am confident he can beat any of them single handed. He will gain strength as he is better known; he has nothing to fear, but on the contrary every thing to hope, from discussion and investigation. His political career has, for its duration, been certainly as brilliant as any that history affords; no important measure has passed in his time, with which his name is not identified; of most of them, he has been the author—of all, the active supporter; in his whole career he has not failed in a single important measure. He is candid and undisguised, his systems, measures, and opinions are, as they ought to be, known to his countrymen. There cannot

be a better test of a man, than the act, candour and tenor of his public life.—Compare these, then, of Mr. Calhoun, with those of Mr. Crawford; and, if you compare, with those of Mr. Adams. Mr. Crawford was a Senator in Congress, when Mr. Calhoun so eminently distinguished himself by the energy and power of his talents, and the success of his measures. (When even the Richmond Enquirer yielded him the tribute of applause;) yet what trace has Mr. Crawford left, that posterity could know he was there? He did, to be sure, endeavor to renew the charter of the old U. S. Bank, with all its defects and corruptions, and made his greatest effort and longest speech upon the occasion; but he failed! Calhoun, not long after, with a view of establishing a sound currency, and aiding the finances of the country, proposed the present charter; and notwithstanding a powerful opposition of talent and character, he succeeded! Crawford opposed and ridiculed the act for the establishment of a navy; failed again! Calhoun was one of its first friends, and most active supporters; and was again triumphant! Crawford failed in his six per cent. His plan for civilizing the Indians remains yet to be tried, and is indeed to be carried into effect by the blind boy Cupid!! His views on the subject of internal improvement, he studiously conceals; and even refuses to give them on a respectful call from Congress. The Enquirer says he is not obliged to give them; like Falstaff, he would not give a reason on compulsion, if reasons were as plenty as blackberries. The late disturbances on the frontiers is another triumph of Calhoun's wisdom and foresight. He recommended, you remember, the distribution of a small force on our western borders, to preserve peace, protect our citizens, and to keep in check the British traders. The radical party, under the pretence of economy, rejected the recommendation; the consequence has been the loss of many lives, and will probably cost the nation twenty times as much as the original proposition. Calhoun's public life has been a series of acts of manifest public utility, always and in every sphere active and useful. What have been Crawford's? Merely gliding from office to office, reforming no abuse, producing no amendment; fagging in the routine, and floating on the current of business, with the sluggish inactivity of a cat fish, without moving a fin but for his own immediate advancement.

Mr. Adams was also in the Senate 5 or 6 years, and how was he distinguished. He was, no doubt, a very respectable member. But was he, when on this theatre, surrounded with competition, as was Mr. Calhoun, and considered a leader? Was he the active and energetic proposer of any important measures? Can his friends (as can Calhoun's), point with pride and triumph to any such result in his parliamentary career? Was he, as a member of the Republican party, committed on any of the preliminary questions leading to the war? Was his political fate linked with that of the supporters of the war? would he have fallen with them, if the opposition party had proved successful in getting the reins of government? If I mistake not, he had very little of its responsibility upon him. He was far from partaking of its chances, and glooms, and perils; he was enjoying quietly the luxuries of a foreign court.

I am willing to admit that he is an able writer and negotiator, and that he has had much experience in foreign courts; but is this experience better for the Presidency than a home experience of active service and acquaintance with our people? an experience of their habits, character, wants and wishes? I think not. Besides, what are the duties of a resident minister abroad, by which he is to gain important experience? Except making a treaty or negotiation, which rarely occurs, he has nothing to do but to learn the etiquette and put on the dress of the court, turn out his toes, and make bows at levees." &c.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

We feel, as Americans, the disgrace attached to our country, when we hear that certain private and confidential letters addressed by President Adams to his correspondent, now dead, should be raked from the tomb of oblivion and given to the world in a pamphlet, for the purpose of effecting the next Presidential election of his son. What the contents of these letters are, we know not, nor have we the slightest curiosity to enquire. President Adams is responsible for his own words, his own actions and his own motives, at the tremendous bar of his Creator, and that hour is nigh at hand. But this violation of confidence, this rapacity that even pursues and plunders the ashes of the tomb, will be marked down against us on the other side of the Atlantic. It will add another page of the English vo-

lume of invective and reproach, bearing evidence of our barbarous manners; we shall be compelled to crouch and shrink at the sight of such severity, with its attendant moral philosophy, and without other consolation than this—that we are a free people.

"GODS MR. CALHOUN."

We are very much pleased with sound of the heaviest metal that Crawford can bring to bear upon the ONLY objection that we have heard against Mr. Calhoun is that he is a traitor. This objection is the most trivial in point of fact and argument, and possibly be conceived. To talk of more than forty years of service, mingling the absurdity of Shakespeare and saying, "your worship is a reverend youth."

But admit that the only objection to Mr. Calhoun is that he is an old Brabant (instance) army, the remnant of which is young Washington. Young Washington is one of the idols of the army—was a traitor. Young William distinguished himself in the chivalrous enterprise through the wilderness to—old William Hull was condemned, shot as a coward, and suspected of the crime. Croghan saved at the risk of dishonor, and general. Young destroyed the whole fleet of his enemy—Young McDonough did. Young Calhoun was an efficient distinguished chairman of the committee on foreign relations, the most responsible post in time of war that could be occupied in the national legislature.

New-York Patriot.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

In New York, on Wednesday evening the 13th ult. the democratic republicans in the different wards held meetings, choose delegates to the general republican committee for nominating members of assembly. The supporters of Mr. Crawford exerted themselves to elect such delegates as would nominate members of assembly favorable to the continuance of the power of choosing presidential electors in the hand of the legislature. The friends of other democratic candidates for the presidency made efforts to effect such a nomination as would be favorable to the transfer of that power to the people. They succeeded in obtaining a considerable majority in the general nomination committee, who it is believed, will name only members that will authorize the people, at their ordinary elections, to choose electors of President and Vice President. In the event of such a change, Mr. Crawford will stand no possible chance of obtaining the votes of New-York. Indeed, whether such a change be effected or not, it is believed that a majority of the next New York legislature will be decidedly against him, and of course the electors will also be opposed to him.

Franklin Gazette.

GEN. JACKSON.

Extract of a letter from Murfreesboro' (Tenn.) to a gentleman in Washington.

For several days past I have been at this place, where our Legislature is in session; and until to-day, every thing has been warmth and confusion. Col. Williams had been 8 or 10 days before the Assembly for the appointment of Senators, opposed by Mr. Miller and Mr. Rhea; not content with this state of things, some of the members determined upon using the name of Jackson: this done, all retired from the contest except Williams; and yesterday the trial came on, amidst most discouraging circumstances, and eventuated in the choice of the General, 35 to 25. You will of course have the veteran with you at the next session of Congress. When it shall be considered that General Jackson was put up by the Legislature, after many, as they alleged was the cause, had promised the Col. to vote for him; and the clamor that East Tennessee should, in obedience to long established custom, have the Senator reside there, it should not produce surprise that the poll was as you see it is; and yet doubtless you shall see it insisted upon that here is strong evidence of Mr. Crawford's strength in Tennessee. It is no circumstance whence to infer any thing; for had Jackson, brought forward as he was, been presented earlier and before many members had become pledged, I am certain he would not have lost 10 votes, and these would have been lost on geographic idea, that East Tennessee by the common long practice of the State was entitled to the Senator.

Jackson has been drawn most reluctantly from his retirement, into public life; but acting on his avowed policy not to ask for, nor decline office, he replied to his friends, that they might do with him as they pleased; though he would prefer to be excused.

INTELLIGENCE.

*Times of arrival and departure.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 23.

By the arrival of the British Packet *Leviathan*, from Falmouth, via Halifax, some interesting letters have been received from England. To the politeness of T. W. Moore, Esq., agent for the Packets, we are indebted for Halifax papers to the 13th inst. containing London dates to the 9th inst. which, together with such others as appeared of interest from the morning papers, will be found below.

We should infer, from the change in command of the French squadron blockading Cadix, and from the dissatisfaction which the Duke of Angoulême is said to have expressed of Count Bourdeaux's military movements in the siege, that discord among the French is likely to strengthen the Spanish cause. The *Troadero*, which according to a statement in a London paper of the 9th, has fallen, is, it will be remembered, on the main land, opposite to Cadix, from whence it could only be secured by sending detachments across the bay. Its fall is not otherwise momentous, than as it diminishes, in some degree, the difficulty of communicating with a fleet into the inner harbor of Cadix. Sufficient defences are yet left, however, in the batteries of the city, at Puntales, and at the bottom of the bay at the Caraccas, to render any such attempt, on the part of the French, highly improbable.

Terrible!—It appears that the Emperor of Russia lately broke through a bridge, in one of his tours, was precipitated from his carriage, kicked by his horse, lost some of his precious blood, and fainted. On recovering his senses, he ordered the Inspector General of Roads to be banished to Siberia! Here is royal justice for you! Such is the penalty for being the guileless cause of shedding one drop of the blood of the Lord's anointed!

FROM GIBRALTAR.

The ship *Selne*, Capt. Williams, arrived at New York on Saturday, from Gibraltar, whence she sailed on the 13th ult. Papers of the 10th, 11th, and 12th, are received by her, which, with the exception of the articles below, announcing the capture of Malaga, contain nothing on the subject of Spanish affairs. Captain Williams informs, that the communication between Gibraltar and Cadiz, was kept open the same as at former dates—that intelligence was received daily from the latter place, and that nothing had occurred of importance since the French took the *Troadero*; yet it was the general opinion at Gibraltar that the place would not long hold out. A letter dated on the 12th, says, "our dates from Cadiz to the 9th, give us to expect that the affairs of Spain will soon be compromised, probably through the meditation of England."

The Constitution, Com. Jones, and Ontario, Capt. Chaucey, sailed from Gibraltar on the 9th, and the *Nonsuch* on the 11th, for Mahon. The American Minister to Spain, remained on board the squadron.

There appears to have been no interruption to our trade with Malaga in consequence of its capture by the French.

GIBRALTAR, SEPT. 5.—The Tribune frigate has just arrived from Malaga. A French division entered and took possession of that place yesterday morning, without the least resistance, and were joyfully received by the inhabitants. Gen. Riego fled the preceding night about 3 past 11 o'clock, at which time his flotilla sailed from the harbor with some soldiers of different corps.

Late on the evening of the 3d, some cavalry and infantry retired by the road to Velez Malaga; and yesterday morning the French cavalry pursued the rear guard, and took the whole of the regiment del Rey prisoners.

It is known that Riego embarked a large sum of money, and church plate melted down.

Gen. Ordenez, with part of the garrison of Tariffa, is stated to be in the neighborhood of Algeiras, and about to enter it.

The brig *Cyprus* has arrived at Boston, which passed Gibraltar on the 18th of September, and spoke the brig *Emeline*, which left that port the preceding evening, and from which information was obtained that the French was in possession of Tariffa. "Had any event of importance taken place before Cadiz since the taking of Fort Troadero, it is more than probable the captain of the *Emeline* would have heard of it, and mentioned it. Here then we have another 18 days elapsed without its appearing that the invaders had been able to begin the bombardment, which, it was officially announced, was to commence about a month previous."

THE GREEKS.

Advices from Zante and Corfu, contained in letters from Trieste, of the 21st ult. mention that the Turkish fleet in that neighborhood, was in a state of great insubordination, and that the plague prevailed on board many of the ships. That of the Greeks maintained a position favorable for an attack, but their naval commander had determined to delay it, until disease and the mutinous spirit of the sailors had

subverted the Turkish fleet to a still greater degree.

POPULATION OF IRELAND.

In some parts of the sister island, the population is remarkable dense. Mr. Reid states, in his *Travels in Ireland*, that in eleven cabins which he visited in lanes in the vicinity of Cork, he found them to average a population of eighteen and a half to each. At Limerick, the author went into several houses, and found the population greatly beyond any thing he had imagined, 3 families often occupying one room, and upwards of 40 crowding one house! He numbered 31 in a house, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, and there was a room containing two more families to which he was not admitted. [London paper.]

FROM VERA CRUZ.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 31.—The U. S. sloop of war *Hornet*, capt. Smith, arrived at this port on Saturday, from Vera Cruz, and last from Havana. Left the former port Sept. 24th, at which time all the vessels there were ordered to leave the harbor, and the schr. *Camilla*, of Baltimore, schr. *Tom*, and brig *George*, of Philadelphia; several English merchant vessels, and the British sloop of war *Tyne* and *Belleste*, which had been taking on board specie and cochineal, were getting under way the same evening. Hostilities were momentarily expected to break out between the town and the Spanish garrison in the Castle of St. Juan, the forts in the city to commence the fire, with a hope of reducing the castle to subjection. All the old Spaniards of the city had fled into the castle.

The *Hornet* touched at Sisal Aug. 14th, and found that that place, and all the coast was governed by the Patriots, and heard of no pirates in that quarter. Off Cape Antonio, 5th inst. boarded schr. *Ida*, Gaul, from Philadelphia, for Alvarado, all well.

Lieut. Platt, one of Commodore Porter's officers, while in the Havana, was grossly insulted by the Lieutenant Governor of Cuba, who called the commanding officer and his men a set of pirates.—Commodore Porter wrote to the Governor an account of this, who replied in terms of the greatest respect to the gallant officer, and to the men who served under him. It is said that the Deputy Governor, a poor little tadpole of royalty, has been deprived of his command.

The Caraccas Colombiano has published a letter, written by gen. Paez, to the president of the United States, acknowledging in grateful terms, the obligation he is under, in consequence of his sons having been placed by the president in the military academy at West Point.

SOMETHING NEW.

John Phipps Townsend, the famous backward pedestrian, has undertaken to pick up three hundred-stones with his mouth, without touching any one of them with his hands, each stone one yard apart, in eleven successive hours, at a distance of fifty one miles, five hundred yards. This feat is to be performed at Stepany.

A large Haul.—The Receiver General of Lower Canada is announced as having illegally taken out of the Public chest about 140,000*l*. Some of the Canadian papers call it a defalcation; others a deficiency; and others again represent it a mere misappropriation of the public moneys by the executive government, adding that Mr. Caldwell has warrants to account for this enormous deficiency. A strong suspicion however is afloat, that it is in fact an unwarrantable defalcation; because it has been attended by a failure of the mercantile concern of which Mr. C. is a partner.

Lord Byron.—A gentleman lately arrived at Boston from Leghorn, states that he had a personal interview with Lord Byron, from whom he learnt that his lordship had bought a brigantine and embarked his whole fortune in her for the purpose for proceeding to Constantinople to effect the release of a number of Greeks held in captivity there. If this philanthropic mission proved unsuccessful, he was determined to join the Greeks, and assist them in person and with his money in their struggle for independence.

Raleigh Register.

Persons lately arrived from England, state that Mr. Perkins calculated on being able to visit New-York early in the Spring in ten or twelve days' time, by means of the new Steam Ship which he is at present constructing!!

Prediction falsified.—Melish (a shrewd and calculating man) deemed the N. York Canal a very wild scheme. At the rate at which the Forth and Clyde canal was completed, M. calculated the Grand Canal would take 220 years to finish it! But how stands the calculation alongside the fact?

At such a moment, how eminently high would its great promoter rise, if some political blenders had not arrested his elevation!—*Richmond Enquirer*.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1823.

INTemperance!!

At the late fall term of the Superior Court for Stokes county, the Grand Jury found true bills of indictment against nine persons, for habitual drunkenness! This looks like "taking the bull by the horns." Various have been the speculative plans of individual moralists, and philanthropic associations, to break the power of that great mother of vice and immorality, drunkenness, and to bring back her deluded votaries to a proper sense of their condition as rational beings and moral agents; but no one measure we have yet heard of, seems so well calculated to arrest the spread of this besetting moral evil of our country, as the plan hit upon in Stokes county. The Grand Jurors of Stokes deserve to be held in perpetual remembrance by their fellow-citizens, for this act of independence, of fearless integrity, and faithful discharge of their duty. They have set a noble example to other counties. If neither tears, entreaties, threats, nor persuasive language will do, let the proper authority try "what virtue there is in" the LAW!

We perceive, by the last week's *Fayetteville Observer*, that it has changed hands again; it is now published by Mr. Lemuel Bingham. From our personal knowledge of his character and qualifications, as a printer and editor, we think the patrons of that paper have now a full warranty of the permanent continuance of an ably conducted paper.

On the subject of the next Presidency, the *Observer* has declared its preference for Mr. Adams. Printers, in a peculiar manner, are dependent upon other classes of their fellow citizens for the very existence of their establishments; consequently, we find them as great caterers after public opinion as any other set of men. We may infer, hence, that the people in the vicinity of Fayetteville will favor the election of Mr. Adams, because the paper in that place supports his pretensions. This is very simple logic; but its simplicity does not make it the less true: truth wants no blandishments to recommend it to a virtuous people,—like the glorious orb of day, its resplendence is not created by reflection; the plainer the truth, the more powerful its agency. According to the evidence, then, furnished by the *Observer*, it appears that Mr. Adams stands first, and Mr. Calhoun next, in the estimation of the people of that district. How will radical stomachs digest this fact?

We are informed by a correspondent in Lincolnton, that at the late fall term of the Superior Court for that county, Michael Summy was convicted of passing counterfeit metal dollars, and was whipped. David Powers was convicted of the same offence, but appealed to the Supreme Court. Powers is an old man, and has two sons in jail, implicated in the same affair, the oldest of whom is under 21 years.

Nicholas Whissenhunt, who was lately pardoned by the Governor, under a conviction of perjury, was convicted of horse-stealing, and punished by whipping.

There were 8 or 10 persons in jail, charged with criminal offences, but the above are all that were tried at the late term of the court.

Cotton.—It will be perceived by our quotations of the prices in Fayetteville, Charleston, and Cheraw, that this great staple of our country is "looking up." The Fayetteville paper of the 30th ult. has an endorsement on the margin, that sales have been effected there at 16 cents! Our readers will recollect, that about this time of the season last year, some parcels of cotton were sold as high as 15 and 16 cents; but that in less than one month after, it was down as low as nine cents. We hope such will not be the case this season; for our farmers very much need good prices for their produce at this time, to relieve them from their pecuniary embarrassments. We are not prone to soothing; but we think there is something more than our own speculative notions to warrant us in assuring our country friends, that "now is the time" to dispose of their crops to advantage. We think it very probable that prices will hold their own longer than last year; but it is impossible, in the nature of commercial transactions, that cotton should remain at steady prices through the winter season.

The *Wig of Discord*, says the Leesburg (Va.) paper, will be put forth to the world in a few weeks. We suppose it will be a counterpart to the *Political Hives Race*, as it is from the same author. The "lovers of laugh" may whet their appetites for it; it is thought the "Wig" will be frizzled to the liking of many a merry soul.

New Post-Office.—A new post-office has been established by the Post Master General, in this county, on the great Southern route to Charlotte,

at an equidistant from Salisbury and Concord, and Noah Partee, Esq. appointed Post Master. The office is named *Chiles Grove*.

Conventions.—Yesterday (the 10th) was the day for the meeting of the Convention Delegates in Raleigh. From the temper and spirit evinced by those delegates we have seen, we are animated with hopes of the most favorable kind, that the result of their present conference will be highly satisfactory to their fellow-citizens of the West, and have a most salutary influence on the minds of our brethren of the East. It is entirely unnecessary for us to attempt, at this late period, any conjecture of the specific measures this meeting will adopt, for the reality of their proceedings will be before the people in a very few days.

"COMMON SENSE."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: In my first communication, I expressed my intention not to examine such of the arguments of "Common Sense" as were bottomed on the calculation of federal numbers, because they were altogether irrelevant to the true question in contestation. It may, indeed, be true, as he says, that some of the corresponding committees have highly applauded this principle, and that individuals have expressed a like opinion; but does this prove that such will be the prevailing sentiment in the convention, or that federal numbers will form the basis of the new constitution? Certainly not! But, it proves that these committees and individuals have mistaken their grounds; and that "Common Sense" is either blind enough to fall into the same error, or so pharisaic enough to build his arguments on false premises. The first step in just argument is, to state the question fairly; the next is, not to pervert the arguments of your opponents. Let the candid reader answer whether this has been the course of "C. S."

The question in dispute is, not whether federal numbers or whether population alone should be made the basis of future representation; but it is, "Is the existing constitution defective? is there a reasonable certainty that a convention can alter it for the better? Instead, however, of fairly meeting the question, this writer first lets loose his imagination, to conjure up a new constitution for the friends of convention, and then turns about to show us that this child of his own begetting is a rickety bantling, "without form or comeliness." This sort of sophistry may answer for the regions of "Cold-Water," or "Cottle Creek;" but it will never answer to travel abroad. Leaving, then, this hopeful offspring of "C. S." to be swaddled and nursed by himself, we will proceed briefly to consider what he says, and what others so often before him have said, on the subject, 1st, of equal rights; and 2d, on "the biennial meeting of the Legislature."

On the subject of *Equal rights*, "C. S." again misconceives the question, and labors to disprove a proposition that nobody affirms, unless indeed it may be a delegate or two of some captain's company. The whole of his argument goes to show, that it would be unjust for the *free-holder* to have no more weight in the government than the person who holds no freehold. If, by this, he means the *property-holder*, then I agree perfectly with him; but if his meaning is a strict construction of the constitution, then I shall show that he contends for an unjust principle. When the friends of convention make use of the terms "an equality of privilege," or "equal rights," they certainly do not intend to convey the idea, that there shall be no difference in the qualifications of electors for the two branches of the Legislature; that the lazy vagabond, who cares neither for his country, his family, nor himself, should weigh down the good citizen, who by his industry acquires the property which supports his family, and contributes to the support of government; they do not mean this; but they mean that all citizens possessed of the same qualifications, or all citizens similarly situated, ought to have equal rights and privileges in the government. In other words, that the citizen of Mecklenburg owning 100*l*. of real property ought to have no greater nor less political weight than him of Cabarrus, who also possesses 100*l*. worth of the same species of property. This is what we call "equal rights;" and this is what a majority of the property-holders of North Carolina do not enjoy under the existing constitution. For example: in some of the small counties in the East, such as Gates, Green, or Columbus, there are never more than from 150 to 200 freehold votes taken; while in Orange, Guilford, Rowan, Burke, Lincoln, western counties, there are usually from 1000 to 1500 votes given in; so that 300 in these small counties, are equal to 1500 in the large ones; or one freeholder there, has power in making the laws equal to eight in Orange. This is as to the number of freeholders. Let us examine if this inequality does not exist, both in the quantity and in the value of the land.

1st. As to quantity; Chowan has 92,010 acres of land; Orange 536,632; yet Chowan has an equal weight in the Senate with Orange.

2d. As to valuation; the lands of Gates

are valued at \$157,339; those of Chowan at \$191,239; those of Brunswick \$190,019; while the lands of Orange are valued at \$3,803,313; and those of Orange at \$1,651,748: Thus we see a very great difference in the value of lands in these counties; but under the present Constitution, they are all equal in the Senate.

Next: As to the support each county contributes to the state; while Orange, Guilford, Stokes, Rowan, Lincoln, and a number of others, annually pay to the Treasury from 1800 to 2000 there are some, such as Tyrrell, Currituck, Columbus, Hyde, Currituck, and others, that actually fall short of the money enough to pay the wages of their own members.

There is yet another point of view, in which this freehold franchise presents itself as being unjust and unequal in its operation under the existing Constitution. A. has 49 9-10 acres of rich bottom land, worth \$50 per acre, equal to \$2,500; he is not allowed to vote; B has 50 acres of poor barren sand hills, worth 10 cents per acre, \$5; he is permitted to vote. Whether has A. or B. the greater stake in the country? He that has the greater interest, has the lesser influence, in regulating the government. This is what the friends of convention call *unequal rights*, and what they would remedy.

If, then, "C. S." holds out the idea, that the friends of convention wish to alter the constitution so as to destroy the influence of property, he either ignorantly misconceives their object, or unfairly misrepresents it. Such may be the case with a few individuals, but certainly it is not the prevailing sentiment. We say, let property have its due weight; but let the principle operate equally on all.

The gentleman who brought the Convention question before the Legislature in 1820, in his remarks on that occasion, says, "It is a principle now universally acknowledged, that property ought to be felt in the councils of the government; not to have a predominating influence, but a proportionate weight. One of the great objects in establishing government, is for the protection of property; and nine-tenths of all the taxes that support government, are raised directly or indirectly from property. It is, then, nothing more than justice and good policy, that property should have something like a relative representation in the councils of the state. Is this the case under our existing constitution? Is the weight of property equated and represented as it ought to be? Certainly not." Here, then, is one of the friends of a Convention objecting to the present constitution on the ground that property is not justly represented; and yet we see "C. S." put it down as granted, that in the new Constitution there is to be no difference in the qualifications of electors. The fact is, this writer must have some sort of premises to build his arguments on; and his plan seems to be, when his opponents do not furnish one, to draw on his own imagination for it.

No intelligent person, let him be either a friend or a foe to the convention, who has any rational idea of the nature of government, can contend that property should be altogether disregarded in the arrangement of the powers of the constitution. Every approved writer on government, either ancient or modern, has avowed and inculcated the principle. The celebrated Grotius evidently holds this sentiment, and he illustrates it by a reference to several institutions among the ancients. Montesquieu highly applauds the Roman regulation, which distributes the powers and burdens of the *classes* according to wealth. Lord Bacon, "the greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind," holds out the same idea; and Harrington has expanded and built upon it, in his *Oceana*. Can it, then, be feared in this day, when political science is so well understood, that a constitution would be formed in which property would be disregarded? Experience shows otherwise; for property is, in some manner, felt in every constitution in the Union of the 24 States; and how could it be otherwise, when one of the chief objects of these constitutions is the protection of property?

Let then "C. S." brace up his sensitive nerves; his property is in no danger, nor his personal rights either. All that the friends of convention ask, is, that the principle, be it what it may, should be fixed, uniform, and equal to all.

In my next communication, I will finish with "C. S." by exposing the unsoundness of his arguments on the biennial meeting of the Legislature.

A CONVENTIONIST.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

STAGE LINE.

Mr. Editor: About a year ago, a stage line was proposed, through the newspapers, from Charleston, via Cheraw, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Morganton and Asheville, to Newport in Tennessee; petition for this line have been in circulation, from Lincolnton to Knoxville; and I am informed, have been signed by a number of respectable persons wherever they have been presented. A petition was presented to Congress last session for this line, which failed, perhaps, from the great extent of the line.

As the mails are greatly delayed, by the present mode of conveyance west, via Asheville, would not the route succeed better by altering the course of it, and saying from Fayetteville, via Charlotte or Salisbury, Lincolnton, Morganton, Asheville, to Newport, Tennessee. This route would answer all the purposes of the one from Charleston, for the stages arrive daily from the north and south at Fayetteville, as the line which has lately been put in operation from Fayetteville to Norfolk, and the steam packet from Norfolk to New-York, would afford a quick passage to the latter city. The citizens of the upper part of Alabama, Tennessee, and a part of Kentucky, would find this the quickest conveyance to New-York; and the expense much less than from Charleston, via Cheraw. A stage now runs from Fayetteville, via Cheraw, to Columbia, and thence south; and another from Columbia to Charleston; so that Fayetteville is the point at which this western line should intersect the others. The passengers from Tennessee to Charleston, and the great number of persons who would leave the sickly country in north and south Carolina, and visitors to the Catawba and Warm Springs, would assist very much in the support of this line.

I have been informed that very respectable petitions from Tennessee, for the line via Cheraw, will be presented to Congress next session; also, from the western counties in North-Carolina. I hope the signers to these petitions will have no objections to terminate the line at Fayetteville; for as the expense has been the great objection, the probability of succeeding will be greater from Fayetteville, than any other place; and the convenience by the stage to Norfolk, will be very great. I hope some person, more capable than myself, will show the necessity of this important line to the public; as it is absolutely necessary, in order to secure a regular and safe conveyance to the mails westward.

WESTERN CANAL.

At the meeting held at the Tontine Coffee House on Monday last, Mr. Colden, in the course of his speech, mentions that 360 miles of the canal were opened and rendered navigable, though it was but 6 years on the 4th of last July since the first sod was removed at its commencement, so that one mile has been finished per week, at an average calculation, including all the labour and expense of digging, boring, raising culverts, bridges, locks and dams. This, he remarked, was an example of despatch unprecedented in the history of canals, and does great honour to the foresight and policy, as well as to the perseverance and the resources of the State of New-York.

Mr. Colden related the following occurrence, which is highly illustrative of the wonderful expedition and success with which this gigantic work has been carried on. About a year after the canal was commenced, he was travelling along a part of it which had then been made, and as the boat stopped a few moments on the way, he stepped on shore. Passing near the house of an honest old Dutch settler, who was sedately smoking his pipe at the door, he enquired of him how he liked the canal. The answer was of a dubious character; and being urged, he confessed that he was not altogether gratified at the success of the commissioners. He could not deny that it furnished a convenient mode of transportation, and enhanced the value of his land; yet there was something melancholly to him in the sight; for when the surveys were making only a few months before, he was an inveterate unbeliever in the accomplishment of the proposed design, and had expressed his willingness to die as soon as he should see vessels sailing through his wood-lot.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A writer in the Baltimore Patriot, under the signature of Patrick Henry, recommends that a Grand National Convention be held in the city of Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, in the month of May next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person for the office of President of the United States. The project is not new, nor do we believe it can be accomplished, on account of the want of funds. The plan we doubt not, would be a popular one, if the expenses could be defrayed upon any other principle than the one suggested by Patrick Henry—to wit, each member of the convention defraying his own expenses. This is too much after the fashion of the British parliament, to meet the sanction of the American people.—*Petersburg Republican.*

Munificent Donation.—The late JOHN McLEAM, of Boston, has bequeathed \$100,000 in aid of the Massachusetts General Hospital, thus rendering the deceased the greatest benefactor of this humane institution. Another act of this gentleman is worthy of record. He once failed for a large amount, and took the benefit of the old United States bankrupt law. Some years after he called upon his creditors who had suffered by his availing himself of the law, to bring in their claims with interest added up to the date of the advertisement, which he paid upon presentation.—*Bel. Patriot.*

New Post Office Regulation.—The Post-Master General has issued circulars to his deputies, requiring them to obtain from all publishers of newspapers mailed in their respective offices, returns upon one of the number of papers deposited in the mail, and the post offices to which they are directed; the oath of the person who folds and directs the papers will be admitted. This oath will be required at the expiration of every three months. These accounts are to be remitted to Washington, for the inspection of the presiding officer in that department. Post Masters are further required to charge the postage on newspapers, one quarter in advance—to apprise printers of all papers not taken out of their offices, and they will be required to account with the General Post Office, for the postage of all newspapers, unless they can show that the subscribers refused to receive them, and that the printers were apprized of the fact. [Baltimore Morn. Chron.]

A political quandary.—The General Republican Committee, of the City of New York, chosen last year, have recommended an adherence to the "steady habit" of choosing the Presidential Electors by a legislative vote, for the support of a caucus nomination by Congress. But the Nominating Committee, recently appointed in that city, contains a majority who will propose no man for the legislature who is not in favor of a general ticket of Electors by the people. And the wish for an alteration to this effect is rapidly gaining ground in the State. If it prevails, the opponents of Mr. Crawford are confident of his being left in a minority, and that some other candidate (we think Mr. Adams) will receive the 16 votes of that important State, which may possibly decide the election in his favor. Carolina Gazette.

Double Disappointment.—Before the recent election for governor of Pennsylvania, the friends of each candidate were sanguine in the triumph of their favorite. The friends of Shulze, however, more sanguine than those of Gregg, calculated on a majority of from 10,000 to 15,000. The result has proved that both were wrong, as Mr. Shulze's majority will border on 30,000. It is calculated that the Greggites have lost not less than half a million of dollars on the election. The friends of Gregg have submitted to their defeat with much philosophy.

WILMINGTON, OCT. 25.

We are informed, that TEN feet of water can be drawn over the Bulk Head, where the improvements have lately been made in the Cape-Fear at Clark's Island; therefore, the report that vessels cannot come up to town, is without foundation; the water in the eastern channel has deepened considerably. But we are not to suppose that this will be the full depth of water when the balance of the works are completed, and which are now going on. A survey of the improvements is about to be made, when we shall publish a more minute account. Cape-Fear Recorder.

The N. York National Advocate says, "The French talk of setting fire to Cadiz by their ships. There is not a frame house in the city; all are of stone, and hardly a piece of timber is to be seen.—They may fire till they are tired; it will do Cadiz no injury."

At a meeting of the citizens of Orange county, N. Y. a motion was made, approving a caucus nomination, which was opposed, and the consideration of the question postponed until after the session of Congress, on the alleged grounds, that such a resolution would be a pledge to support the acts of men with whom the people were unacquainted.

Cherokees and Osages.—New difficulties are said to have broken out between the Cherokee and Osage Indians, and a hunting party of the former has been attacked by the latter, and some of their men killed. Tick-a-Toke, the chief of the Cherokee party, dispatched a runner to his nation to procure a reinforcement; and a party has gone from the nation, to render him assistance.

Natchez.—We are glad to observe that the fever which lately proved so fatal at Natchez has subsided. Accounts from Lexington of the 9th inst. say, that no new cases occurred since the late hurricane. The deaths in thirty days from the 19th August to the 18th September, amounted to about 200.

The new novel from the pen of Mr. Cooper, author of the Spy, entitled the Pilot, has been delayed in consequence of the sickness of the author and a part of his family. The first volume and nearly 100 pages on the second were printed in the early part of this summer. Mr. C. is now on the recovery.

The bitter bitten.—A large eel, six feet long and one foot girth, was found on the shore of Lake Superior, N. H. choked to death with a large horned trout in his throat, which the eel had endeavored to swallow tail foremost.

YELLOW FEVER.

The following circumstance is a remarkable instance of the non-contagion of the yellow fever: A young Englishman who arrived at St. Thomas with a young and beautiful country woman, whom he had secretly married, was attacked by the yellow fever. When the disease was at its height, and the symptoms of inevitable death became apparent, the young woman, in despair, had determined not to survive the object of her affection, she undressed herself entirely, and placed herself by the side of her dying husband, in bed, embracing his body. She remained for ten hours in this situation, and was with difficulty removed after he had breathed his last. She did not experience the slightest symptoms of the disease.

At the celebration of the junction of the waters of the Western Lakes with those of the Hudson, by means of the Erie Canal, which took place at New-York on the 8th inst., among the other luxuries and dainties which swelled the list on the occasion, a richly decorated pie was placed on the plateau, from which, on the lid being removed, a pair of white carrier-pigeons flew out and over the hall, bearing intelligence from Albany, that the meeting of the waters had taken place. About the neck of one, fastened to an azure ribbon, was the following communication:

"Oft from the Ark, the Parent Dove
Went forth in joy at Heaven's command,
At length was heard its note of love—
The parting waters showed the land.
But now the parted waters meet;
Old Ocean's waves with Erie's play—
I come in peace and love to greet
The friends upon their wedding day."

A Handsome Compliment.—The Ladies of New York have presented Mr. Clinton, late governor of that state, with a *Napoleon Pillow*, in remembrance of his services in recommending and prosecuting the Erie Canal. It is covered with white silk, and trimmed with crimson, and is represented to be very elegant.

New-York Steam Packet.—We learn from Norfolk that this fine vessel ran ashore on Cape Henry, in a thick fog, on the morning of the 4th inst. There were thirty passengers on board from New York, who are all safe, as well as the whole of the cargo. There appears to be no prospect of getting this valuable vessel off again. Petersburg paper.

Virginia Tobacco Crops.—The tobacco crops in Virginia have suffered very much from the late severe frosts. In Albemarle county the frost swept every thing before it, with the exception of a small portion of the crop that grew on elevated situations. One half is considered a moderate estimate of the general loss.

Beat this if you can.—Deacon Enoch Little, of Boscawen, has this season raised a heifer calf, which at 2 months old weighed two hundred pounds, and at 3 months weighed three hundred. The calf is now 6 months old, and is estimated by judges to weigh six hundred pounds.

Indian Corn.—Fall ploughing, for Indian corn, is recommended by the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, as a sure preventive against the grub or cut worm.—Cape-Fear Recorder.

A vineyard of a Mr. Elchelberger, in York, Penn. contains 10 acres, covered with vines of Lisbon, white and other grapes. He will make 40 barrels of wine this season, and he intends to extend his vineyard to 20 acres next year.

Anecdote.—An old maid was telling her age, which she said was just thirty-six. A gentleman in the room doubted the truth of her statement, but was corrected by her brother, who said, "It must be true, for she has told the same story for ten years!"

ABANDONED FEMALES.

The "Boston Female Society for missionary purposes," state in their report, that no less than two thousand abandoned females are calculated to exist in that city. This number is almost one-sixth part of all the females in the city above 16 years of age. The report suggests that the number of abandoned men equals, if not exceeds, that of the other sex; and if the former were diminished, the number of the latter would lessen of course.

The Hon. Henry W. Edwards, of New Haven, is appointed by the Governor of Connecticut, to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the death of the Hon. Elijah Boardman.

Col. Aaron Ogden has recovered \$2500 of Thomas Gibbons, for sending him a challenge to fight a duel. The cause was tried at Newark, before Chief Justice Kirkpatrick and a special jury. Very good!!

A Pumpkin was lately gathered in Rockingham co. Virginia, weighing 136 pounds.

CHERAW PRICES, Oct. 23.
Cotton, 15 cts.; Flour, new, per barrel, \$4 6; old 4 to 5; Corn, bush, 45 to 50 cts. Oats, 30 to 35 cts.; Peas, 65 to 75 cts.; Wheat, gal. 40 to 45 cts.; Apple Brandy, 40 to 45; Tobacco, 3 to 4; Beeswax, lb. 30 cts.; Tallow, 6 to 7 cts.; Bacon, 9 to 12 cts.; Lard, 7 to 10 cts.; Butter, 10 to 20 cts.; Baggings, 35 to 40 cts.; Iron, 5 to 6 dols.; Salt, bush, 1 dol.; Sugar, 7 to 15 dols.; Coffee, lb. 28 to 30 cts.; Twine, lb. 30 cts.; Molasses, 40 to 50.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Oct. 27.
Cotton, 8. Island, 25 to 30, stained do. 12 to 16; Santee, 20 to 24; short staple, 13 to 14; Rice, prime, \$4; inferior to good \$3 to 3 1/2; Whiskey, (Penn.) 35 to 36 1/2 cts.; N. E. Rum, 36 to 37; Apple Brandy, 35 to 34 cts.; Tobacco, Kentucky, Georgia, Fayetteville, &c. 2 1/2 to 3; Beeswax, 31 to 32 cents; Tallow, 7 to 8; Beef, Boston Mesa, 10 to 10 1/2; No. 1, 9; prime & No. 2, 6 to 7 1/2; Mackerel, No. 2, 5 1/2; No. 3, 4; Bacon, 8 to 9 cts.; Hams, 11 to 14; Lard, 10 to 12; Baggings, Dundee & Inverness, (42 inch) 28 cts.; Cogniac Brandy, 1 20 to 1 30 per gal.; Holland Gin, 95 to 110 cts. per gallon; Iron, Russia & Sweden, 4 to 4 1/2 100 lbs.; English 3 1/2; Salt, Liverpool coarse, 6 1/2 cts. per bushel; Turkeys Island, 55 a 65; Sugar, Havana White, 12 to 14; Brown, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4; Muscovado, 9 to 11; St. Croix prime 11 to 11 1/2; N. Orleans, prime, 10; Inferior, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; Refined Loaf Sugar, 16 to 20; Coffee, best green, 25; Inferior to good, 22 to 24; Hyson Tea, 95 to 105 cts. per lb.; Rum, Jam, 95 a 100 cts.; West India, 65; Molasses, (W. I.) 26 to 28 cts.; Black Pepper, 20 to 21; Pimento, 25.

North Carolina Bank Bills, 2 per cent. dis.; Georgia, 2 do.
Cottons.—Uplands sell pretty freely as they come in, at from 15 1/2 to 16 1/2 cents.

MARRIED.

In Dayton, Ohio, on the 7th August last, by Moses Greer, Esq. Mr. Conrad Read, to Miss Catherine Weaver, all of that county.

Nothing more fit, indeed,
Since we all do know,
A weaver must have a reed
Before the loom can go.

DIED.

Near this town, on the 28th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Pinkston, wife of Mr. Peter Pinkston.

In Concord, on the 19th ult. after an illness of only ten days, Mrs. Anna Newby, wife of Mr. John Newby, in the 18th year of her age.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday morning the 23d ult. Sarah Wool, the youngest daughter of John Haywood, Esq.

At New-Tork, on Thursday last, of a lingering illness, Mr. Peter Smith, Printing Press maker, &c. aged 29 years. The deceased was a man of genius and science, and may justly be considered a public loss. After graduating at Yale College, he turned his attention to mechanical subjects, and stood in the front ranks of those who gave system and respectability to the arts. He was a modest unassuming man, of refined sensibility, and elevated principles of integrity and honor. His last moments were serene and unagitated—without a struggle he fell asleep in Jesus.

ADDRESS of the President of the Sandy Creek Library Society, at their first annual meeting.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In discharge of the official duties enjoined on me by your constitution, I wish, at this time, to call your attention to the transactions of the preceding year. Little more than twelve months since, your Society sprang into being; and, as might have been reasonably expected, the beginning was very inauspicious. Since that time, there has been a continued accession of new members, gradually adding to the respectability of the Society.

There is one event, however, in the history of the past year, that cannot be regarded with indifference; I mean the very liberal donation of *Hamilton C. Jones, Esq.* of Salisbury. This present was no less honorable than unexpected and unsolicited. I would therefore suggest the propriety of adopting your benefactor as a member of your Society.

Gentlemen, accept my most sincere acknowledgments for your prompt observance of the regulations of your Society.

PETER CLEMMONS, President.
Davidson County, Nov. 1, 1823.
On motion, resolved unanimously, that *Hamilton C. Jones, Esq.* be accepted a member of the "Sandy Creek Library Society," during life.

Resolved, That the foregoing address and resolution be published in the Western Carolinian.

B. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

Taken Up,

IN the month of May last, by the subscriber, a stout able bodied negro fellow, who calls himself *Edmund*; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, very dark complexion, sluttish considerably, particularly when agitated, and aged about 23 or 24 years. The owner is requested to prove property satisfactorily, and take the fellow away.

JOHN CALLOWAY.
Salisbury, Nov. 10, 1823.

Catawba Land for Sale.

206 ACRES on the Catawba, two miles north of Beattiesford, inferior to none on the River for the production of corn, cotton, wheat, and the various other productions of our country. Also, another small tract, of about 130 acres, whereon I now live; on which there is an excellent cotton-gin and saws. For terms apply to the subscriber, two and a half miles south-west from Beattiesford.

ROBT. ABERNATHY, Jr.
October 15, 1823.

Selling Household Linens.
A subscriber having a large assortment of DRY GOODS, NAMELY: WAIVES, COTTEES, DOMESTICS, &c. from New-York and Philadelphia, selected by himself with care, and bought on the best terms.—In consequence to secure a continuance of his present respectable custom, he has come to a determination to offer his extensive stock of Goods in Salisbury, at prices which, in his opinion, will be found as low as the prices elsewhere who are "selling off at cost." His customers and the public generally, are invited to call, examine, and purchase for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.
New-York, N. C. Aug. 1823.

NEW ASSORTMENT.
A subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware.
Cutlery and Domestic Linens, which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to offer satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD GILMAN.
Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823.

Coppersmithing.
The Coppersmithing and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. C. Gilman, will in future be conducted by me, D. C. Gilman. Those who have done work with me, will depend on having their work done with the same durability and dispatch.

EDWARD GILMAN.

A CARD.
Percival & Boag.
(Late Percival & Johnson.)
INFORM their country friends and customers, that they have removed from their old stand, to No. 335 King Street, few doors below Boundary Street, where they are now opening a large and extensive importation of fresh and genuine **Drugs & Medicines.** Also, Paints, Oil, Window Glass, Stationery and Dyeing materials, with a great variety of other articles.
Charleston, Oct. 1823. 360

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber having established himself in the above line of business, in the town of Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of that place, and the surrounding country. He invites all who have garments made, to call on him, and give him a fair trial. He intends to make arrangements for procuring the latest fashions; and will strive to do his work in the most approved and durable style.
Orders for work, sent from a distance, will be punctually executed. **JACOB RIBLIN.**
Lexington, Davidson Co.
N. C. Sept. 9, 1823. 72d

Cotton Saw Gins.

THE subscriber has now on hand, for sale at his shop in Salisbury, on Main Street, Cotton Saw Gins, of his own make, which he will warrant to be as well made as any in the State. He will constantly keep gins for sale; and will do all kinds of repairing, on short notice, and reasonable terms.

SAMUEL FRALTY.
Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823. 67

Negroes for Sale.

A FAMILY of likely *Negroes*, consisting of a man and woman, a child four years old, and one two years old, may be had for notes negotiable in the State Bank, or on a reasonable credit. The man is a tolerable shoemaker, and the woman accustomed to house-work, washing, &c. Apply at this office.

Sept. 1823. 73d

Caution.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that the several notes of hand given by Brice and John Little to Mrs. Hart, for the house, mill and lands, at Beattie's Ford, will not be paid, if traded away.

WILLIAM LITTLE.
Nov. 3, 1823. 360

The Militia Laws.

THOSE Militia Officers who have expressed a wish to be possessed of the militia laws, can now be supplied with the latest revision of them, by applying at the printing-office.

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October Term, 1823. *Mary Hooper* vs. *Joshua Hooper*, petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that *Joshua Hooper*, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by said court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, *Lawson Henderson*, clerk of said court, at office, the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1823, and in the thirty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

LAWSON HENDERSON.
Price adv. \$4 3m91

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October Term, 1823. *Eliza Bevinge* vs. *Simon Bevinge*, petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that *Simon Bevinge*, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, *Lawson Henderson*, clerk of said court, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1823, and in the 48th year of the Independence of the United States.

LAWSON HENDERSON.
3m91

THE CRUCIFIXION.
OR
THE SPECTACLE.
I said the heavens "What fate to God hath done
This unexampled deed?" The heavens exclaim
"Twas man, and we in horror watched the sun
From such a spectacle of sin and shame."
I said the sea; the ocean fury boild, (man:
And answer'd with his voice of storms "Twas
My wife in panic at his crime recoild,
Stood the abyss, and from the centre ran.
I said the earth; the earth replied again—
"Twas man; and such strange pangs my
bosom rent,
That still I groan and shudder at the past."
To him, gay, smiling, thoughtless man I went,
And said: "What next: no turn'd a scornful eye,
Shook his grey head, and deign'd me no reply.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.
O for a hand to dictate, and a pen
To draw a portrait of these holy men!
With either hand they grasp at either pole,
And claim the earth as under their control;
They set in judgment, and assign the fate
Of men and nations; and, how true, great!
They sit in peace to claim supreme control,
And human thoughts—to dictate to the soul!
The hoped that Jove has armed his aerial car,
And taken the advice 'in peace prepare for war,'
But now we may expect to see them try
Their hand at waging war against the sky.
O night sublime! to see earth's legions soar
Up to the clouds—to hear their thunders roar;
To see them hurl their vengeful missiles round,
Brushing down stars like apples to the ground.
Their way acknowledged there, the victory won,
Their deeds of glory in the heavens done,—
The last great conquest that for them remains,
Is that of kingdom—Saturn's warm domains.
May they there also, as on earth they did,
Be dastard Naples, and in fallen Madrid,—
Depose the patriots; and, their fame to swell,
Make their head quarters in—the capital.

A PARODY.
The Drunkard to his Bowl.
Vital drop of hellish flame,
Enter quick this mortal frame;
Trembling, reeling, belching, thinking,
Oh, the pain—the bliss of drinking.
Haste, sweet brandy, down my throat,
Nor let me languish for a drop.
Hark! they whisper! Tipplers say,
Brandy! Spirits! come this way.
What is this absorbs me quite,
Steals my senses, dims my sight,
Drowns my sorrows, gives me spunk—
Tell me, my bowl, can I be drunk?
The room goes round—each thing appears
With wrong and upwards—and my ears
Sweet sound of music catch;
Lead! lead your arm; I reel! I die!
Oh, Bum! here is thy victory,
Oh, Grog! where is thy match!

THE NEW-YORK PATRIOT.
LEAR THE PATH.
A nobleman, somewhat inclined to wrath,
Addicted, also, frequently to fuddle,
Was foul of a small stone within his path,
Which well nigh pitched him in a dirty puddle.
"Hear, James! this instant come to me, I say!"
Vociferated he, with angry yell;
"And take this devilish stone out of my way;
Take it, and throw the plaguy thing to hell."
James was a licens'd wag; and while he stood
Eyeing his master archly, dared to say,
"Suppose I throw 't to heaven—perhaps it would
Be then still more out of your lordship's way."
Ye different sects who all declare,
"Lo! Christ is here, or Christ is there;
Your stronger proofs divinely give,
And show us where the Christians live.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Not chaos like, together crushed and bruised,
But like the earth, harmoniously confus'd.
PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.
[THE LIGON FROM STOVE PIPES.]
The New York Statesman of the 10th
ult. informs that the virtues of this chemical
preparation in preventing putrefaction
and preserving animal substances, have
been sufficiently tried and found exten-
sively useful. Meats cured by its anti-
septic qualities may be kept for any length
of time. By some experiments which
have recently been made, it appears that
this acid has been used to great advantage
in embalming and preserving the dead.—
The body of Mr. Boardman, senator in
congress from the state of Connecticut,
who died suddenly in Ohio, has been
brought home in this city, at a warm sea-
son of the year, without the slightest ap-
pearance of putrefaction or any change
in the features. We have conversed with
the physician who superintended the pro-
cess of embalming and the transportation
of the body, and who assured us of the
above mentioned fact. In his opinion,
the pyroligneous acid will more than sur-
pass the Egyptian art in preserving the
dead. It will also be of great use in ana-
tomical preparations.

Don't give up the vessel.
In May, 1776, Capt. Mugford, com-
manding the continental armed schooner
Franklin, captured a British ship of
about 300 tons, and mounting 6 guns.
In the then state of the country she
was invaluable, as her cargo was en-
tirely made up of the munitions of war.
Captain Mugford after seeing his prize
safe into Boston harbor, was going out
again, but the tide making against
him, he came to an anchor off Pudding-
gut Point; the next morning by the
dawn of day, the sentinel saw thirteen
boats, from the British men of war,
making for them; they were prepared
to receive them before they could
board the schooner. She sunk five of
the boats, the remainder attempted to
board, they cut off the hands of several
of the crews as they laid them on
the gun-wale. The brave Capt. Mug-
ford, making a blow at the people in
the boats with a cutlass, received a
wound in the breast, on which he called
his lieutenant, and said, "I am a
dead man, don't give up the vessel, you
will be able to beat them off, if not,
cut the cable and run her on shore,"
he expired in a few minutes. The
lieutenant then ran her on shore, and
the boats made off. Those who were
taken up from the boats which were
sunk, say they lost seventy men; the
Franklin had but one man killed,
besides the captain.

SILK WORMS.
The beautiful piece of Silk, wrought
by Silk worms in the factory of Mr.
Bottom, at Lisbon Connecticut, re-
cently described in the papers, has been
brought to this city, and is purchased
by Mr. Scudder, to be placed in his
Museum. The gentlemen who exhib-
ited it to us, states that it was worked
on a rough piece of board about 3 1-2
feet long and varying in width from 5
to 6 inches, the piece being shaped
precisely to the surface of the board,
and having a border of selvaige which
resembles gold embroidery. The
board was accidentally lying on a shelf
where the worms, 25 in number, were
placed, and upon which in 3 days time,
they unwound themselves so as to form
this elegant fabric, surpassing in texture
any thing ever produced from the loom.
Immediately after completing this
work, the worms all died.
[N. Y. Mer. Adv.

MANASSAH MOSES NOAH,
OF NEW-YORK.
In reply to the imputation of Dr.
Thornton, that Noah was born a British
subject, the latter gives the follow-
ing account of himself:
"This is not the first time I have
been charged with being a British sub-
ject. Spiffikins, of the Columbian
Observer, will have it so; and Colonel
Puff, of the Patriot, reiterates the
charge. I was born long after peace,
in Water-street, Philadelphia, a yellow
house, up two pair of stairs, facing
the water, on a hot July day. I emi-
grated early to New-York, went to
school to old Latham, in Garden street,
opposite the church, who used to make
us sing, "when the rosy morn appear-
ing." Half my political companions
in arms, I mean pens, were class-mates
at the same school. We all rode the
old white goat, Billy Warner, belong-
ing to the stables in New-street, and
went down in shoals to Coffee House
Slip, to eat molasses with a straw from
the hogsheads. I an Englishman? Pooh!"

MOURNING DRESSES.
To the Editor of the Boston Recorder:
DEAR SIR: The custom of wearing
black, as a mourning dress, is sanctioned
by great antiquity; and from our early
habits of association, seems to be con-
nected in our minds with a suitable
expression of respect for the memory
of the dead. But for one, I have long
since regarded the custom as unneces-
sary, as we may evince our sorrow for
the loss of our deceased friends, in a
less imposing but more consistent man-
ner. It is inexpedient, as it is attended
with much expense to all classes.—
Some of the poor it embarrasses for
months; to others it furnishes a tempta-
tion to involve themselves in debt
which they cannot pay. When, there-
fore, God in his righteous providence
saw fit to remove from me by death one
whom I tenderly loved, I felt myself
not at liberty to comply with the gen-
eral custom of emblematic mourning.

SELECT REMARKS.
I esteem greatly the ignorance of a
man who believes and confesses his
knowledge to be confined to what he
knows.

CHARACTER.
Chesterfield says to his son—you
must be respectable, if you will be re-
spected. I have known people alatern
away their character, without really
polluting it; the consequence of which
has been, that they have become inno-
cently contemptible; their merit has
been dimmed, their pretensions unre-
garded; and all their views defeated:
Character must be kept bright as well
as clean. Content yourself with
mediocrity in nothing. In purity of
character, and in politeness of man-
ners; labour to excel all, if you wish
to equal many.

"For false curators and false prophets shall rise."
There is a man now living in the
vicinity of Bowling Green, Ky. who
calls himself Jesus Christ, and holds
to the doctrine of living forever, in this
world, in our present shape. He takes
the bible for his guide, with every
chapter and verse of which he is fami-
liar, and quotes many parts to show if
we have faith, we "shall never die;"
and says, "God surely will not lie;"
adding, that many of the disciples of
the former Christ never died, or that
the scripture furnishes no evidence of
the fact. He has been preaching for a
year past, and possesses good natural
talents, but his education is quite lim-
ited. He says he is the Christ, because
he was the first that embraced the
doctrine of living forever on this earth.
He has founded a city, which he calls
New Jerusalem; the only building, as
yet, is a little hut, built in the shape of
a tent, with small poles, and covered
with dirt. He lives a very frugal life.
Twelve men, some of them worth 4 or
5000 dollars, have declared in his fa-
vor, and a number have commenced
preaching. He formerly went by the
name of M'Donald, is a tailor by pro-
fession, and about 50 years of age.
Albany Gazette.

"GIVE ME THY HEART."
This exhortation or command, which
may be understood as addressed to ev-
ery one of the children of Adam indi-
vidually, after implying that our hearts
are alienated from God authoritatively
direct us to replace our affections upon
that glorious object who alone is worthy
to receive them. Let us listen with
awe, for it is God himself that speaks.
He who commanded, and the great
work of creation was accomplished:
he who formed proud man of the dust,
and will bring him again to that dust
out of which he was taken, commands
us to give him our hearts; to love him
because he is altogether lovely. Who-
ever is thus united to him; can say,
"The Lord is my light and my salva-
tion, my rock and my fortress; though
a host should encamp against me, my
heart should not fear. If God be for
me, who can be against me? Surely
goodness and mercy will follow me all
the days of my life, and I shall dwell
in the house of the Lord forever." But
where shall we flee for safety, if ob-
noxious to Him whose presence fills the
universe which he created, and who,
out of Christ, is a consuming fire?
Children of men! the terms of salvation
are easy—GIVE YOUR HEARTS TO GOD.
Do you plead inability? On account of
that very inability will the Judge con-
demn you; for it consists only in the
WILL. Shall a criminal at an earthly
tribunal plead his aversion to goodness
and love of wickedness, to excuse his
atrocities? Much less will that absurd
plea avail us at the final bar. God
has a right to our supreme affections;
he is every way worthy of them, and
the yielding up of them alone can afford
us peace. Children of men! give your
hearts to God.

Moreland, the Artist.—A work lately
published gives the following picture
of this eccentric person: "He was
found at one time in a lodging at Som-
ertown, in the following most extraor-
dinary circumstances. His infant
child, that had been dead nearly three
weeks, lay in a coffin, in one corner
of the room; an ass and foal stood
munching barley straw out of the cra-
dle; a sow and pigs were solacing
themselves in an old cupboard; and
himself whistling over a beautiful pic-
ture that he was finishing at his ease;
with a bottle of gin hung upon one
side, and a live mouse sitting, or (if
you please,) kicking, its own shadow
in a looking glass.

INDIFFERENCE.
When the Earl of Essex told some
friars that they deserved for their of-
fences to be thrown into the Thames,
one of them replied, that the road to
Heaven was as near by water as by
land.

LARGE BOOKSTORE!
Lord John Russell, during a speech
made in the British Parliament,
lately, on the question of reform in
that body, stated, as among the re-
sults of his inquiries into the extension
of the means of instruction, that the
sales of one bookseller's house in Lon-
don; amounted to 15,000,000 sterling,
(upwards of \$22,000,000,) worth of
books; that they employed 60 clerks,
paid 15,500 for advertisements, and
gave constant employment to no fewer
than 250 bookbinders. The increase
of circulating libraries had also been
very great, there being about 1000 of
those establishments in the kingdom,
and from 1,500 to 2,000 marts for the
sale of books distributed throughout
the country; in addition to all which
was the quantity of newspapers annu-
ally distributed; the number of which
for the year 1821, he estimated at 23,-
600,000, and of those 11,000,000 were
London daily papers, country papers,
7,000,000. The increase of presses in
40 years had been from 79, the
whole number in 1781, to 284, in 1822;
yet with a population of 18,000,000 so
provided with the means of knowledge,
a majority of the representation in the
parliament was returned by less than
8,000 electors.

BED-CHAMBER BIBLES.
A writer in the London Evangelical
Magazine, earnestly recommends to
the friends of the Bible cause, to use
their influence with innkeepers to have
each of their lodging rooms furnished
with a copy of the Scriptures. "In
several towns in Essex, the cause has
been taken up with success."

A NEWSPAPER.
Is a bill of fare, containing a varie-
ty of dishes suited to the different tastes
and appetites of those who sit down at
the entertainment. Politics are beef
steaks, palatable to almost every one.
Those who prefer them rare done,
choose them from France. Election-
eering is venison. Congress news is
stuffed meats. Essays, humorous,
speculative, moral and divine, are a
fine boiled dish, where, by a happy com-
mixture in the use of bread, meat and
vegetables, a diet is obtained, nutritive,
pleasant and healthy. Ship news is a
glass of grog at eleven. Poetry is cus-
tards. Marriages are sweetmeats. Bal-
lads and love ditties plumb pudding.—
Anecdotes, conundrums and epigrams
are spice and mustard. Sometimes
here comes along a printer's dun—that
is sourcroust, or cranberry tart.

NEW PAPER.
The New York Evening Post, furnishes the
following extract from the Prospectus of the new
paper in that city, entitled the "Pig and Whistle
Gazette."
PROSPECTUS.—In offering to the
world a new publication, it has been
the fashion to make great promises;
the proprietors of this paper scorn to
follow in this stale track. They promise
nothing, and therefore no person
will be deceived or disappointed. In
getting up this Gazette the proprietors
are wholly governed by the most hon-
orable motives. They look upon New
York as an Augean stable, which re-
quires cleansing; and for the sake of
having a clean city, have volunteered
their services to put it in good condi-
tion. The Theatres and Public Gar-
dens will especially come under our
notice. The Editors are decided
friends of the Drama, but they want it
kept chaste. They will set down noth-
ing in malice, but they are determined
to give these places such an overhau-
ling as fairly to turn them bottom up,
and expose their deformity. We shall
walk into the Marble Hall, and take
a view of what is passing there. Gam-
bling houses of notoriety shall be poin-
ted out, and the evils which these in-
fernal places bring upon those who re-
sort to them shall be named. We have
a list of many persons in this city who
are notorious gamblers; men who
dress well and live well on the hard
earnings of the unwary whom they al-
lure into their places of destruction,
and there rob them under the mask of
some game. The Gazette will take
no annual subscribers. It will be pub-
lished whenever it is convenient to
get out a number, and sold at the
moderate price of 12 1-2 cents, the
full amount of which will be given in
refreshments to be drawn out of the
columns.

BOOKS.
In good truth we should have a glo-
rious conflagration, if all who cannot
put fire into their works, would con-
sent to put their works into the fire.

State of North-Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.
BY virtue of authority in me vested, I will
pose to public sale, on the third Monday
November next, at the Court-House in Salisbury,
the following tracts of land, late the property of
Richmond Pearson, sen. dec'd. to wit: One tract
lying on the north side of the South Yadkin,
containing by estimation five hundred and eighty-
two acres, and adjoining the lands of Mrs. Eliza
Pearson, Joseph Williams, and others. One
other tract adjoining the above, and contains
about one hundred and fifty acres. One other
tract, lying between the South Yadkin and Third
Creek, and contains by estimation one thousand
acres. One other tract lying on the south side
of Third Creek, and contains by estimation four
hundred and fifty acres; on which there is a
valuable grist and saw Mill. On all the forego-
ing tracts, there are valuable low grounds, a
part of which is in cultivation. The aforesaid
lands will be shown by Messrs. Charles and Rich-
mond Pearson, to any person desirous of pur-
chasing. The terms of credit will be made
known on the day of sale. 6wt79
October 3, 1823. D. F. CALDWELL.

State of North-Carolina,
BURKE COUNTY.
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sep-
tember Session, 1823. Charles M'Dowell,
William Dickson in right of his wife Margaret,
Athos A. M'Dowell, William Paxton in right of
his wife Sarah, and James R. M'Dowell, heirs at
law of Charles M'Dowell, deceased, vs. John
M'Dowell, William Whitson, Samuel Whitson,
George Whitson, James Whitson, Thomas Whit-
son, Joseph Whitson, Ann Whitson, Polly Whit-
son now Polly Hardin, Rebecca wife of Tho-
mas L. M'Entire, Thomas L. M'Entire, William
Smith and Sally his wife, devisees of John M.
Dowell, dec'd; and John M'Dowell and James
M'Dowell, heirs at law of Joseph M'Dowell,
dec'd; petition for partition. It appearing to
the satisfaction of the court, that William Whit-
son, Samuel Whitson, George Whitson, James
Whitson, Thomas Whitson, Ann Whitson, Polly
Whitson, (now Polly Hardin,) and Martin Har-
din, and Thoms L. M'Entire, reside without the
limits of this state,—ordered, therefore, by the
court, that publication be made for six weeks,
at the Court-House in Morganton, and in the
Western Carolinian, that unless they appear be-
fore the Justices of the Court of Pleas and
Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at
the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth
Monday in January next, and plead, answer, or
demur, otherwise the petitioner's petition will be
taken, pro confesso, and heard ex parte.
Attest, J. ERWIN, Clerk.
Price adv. \$3 00 6wt81

State of North-Carolina,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.
COURT of Equity, Fall Term, 1823; Isaac
Pennington, vs. Charles Johnson, and oth-
ers: Bill in Equity. It appearing to the satis-
faction of the Court, that James Harris, and Har-
dy Hall, and Mary his wife, (heirs at law of John
Harris, dec'd,) are not inhabitants of this State,
it was ordered by the Court, that publication be
made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks,
that unless the said James Harris, and Hardy
Hall, and Mary his wife, come forward within
the three first days of our next Court of Equity
to be held for the county of Randolph, on the
first Monday after the fourth Monday of March
next, and shew cause why they shall not be
made parties defendant, and answer the com-
plainant's bill, that the same will be taken pro
confesso, and heard ex parte.
A copy: B. ELLIOTT, C. & M. E.
Price adv. \$2 6wt82

State of North-Carolina,
STOKES COUNTY.
COURT of Equity, April term, 1823: John-
ston Clements, vs. Achilles Deathrage; Original
bill to perpetuate testimony. It ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the
defendant, Achilles Deathrage, does not reside
within the limits of this State, it is therefore
ordered, that publication be made for six weeks
successively in the Western Carolinian, printed
at Salisbury, that unless said defendant appear
at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the
county of Stokes at the court-house in Ger-
mantown, on the third Monday after the fourth
Monday in March next, and plead, answer or
demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and
the cause be set down for hearing ex parte.
Copy from Minute. Test,
JOHN C. BLUM, C. M. E.
Oct. 23, 1823. (Price adv. \$2.) 6wt82

State of North-Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.
IN Equity, October term, 1823: James Baird,
Mary Sweet, Washington Baird by his guar-
dian James Baird, William Crook and Rebecca
his wife, John Agnew and Catharine his wife,
James Thompson and Margaret his wife, John
Steel, William Fullerton and Catharine his wife,
James Steel and Jane Steel, against Jane Trip-
lett, Thomas Steel an infant under the age of
twenty-one years, Thomas and John Baird in-
fants under the age of twenty-one years, Wil-
liam Baird, Peggy Baird, Jane Baird, and Tho-
mas Adams and wife: Petition for sale of real
estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the
court, that the defendants in this case are citi-
zens of another state, it is therefore ordered,
that publication be made for three months suc-
cessively in the Western Carolinian, for said de-
fendants to appear at our next Court of Equity, to
be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-
house in Salisbury, on the second Monday after
the fourth Monday in March next, and plead,
answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will
be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.
GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E.
Oct. 28, 1823. (Price adv. \$4 75.) 3m89

State of North-Carolina,
WILKES COUNTY.
COURT of Equity, Sept. Term, 1823: Bill for
alimony; Nancy Cox, by her next friend
Thos. Triplett, against Braxton Cox, and Jos.
Wellborn, administrator. It appearing to the
satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant,
Braxton Cox, is a non-resident of this state; it
is therefore ordered by the Court, that publica-
tion be made in the Western Carolinian for three
months successively, that unless the said de-
fendant appear at our next Court to be held for the
county of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkes-
boro, on the second Monday in March next, and
there to plead, answer, or demur, or said
bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex
parte.
J. GWYN, Jr. C. M. E.
Price adv. \$4. 3m89

Sheriff's Deeds.
FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition
expos, for sale at the printing-office.